

REMARKS

Applicants are in receipt of the Office Action mailed November 3, 2004. Claims 1-54 remain pending in the application. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in light of the following remarks.

Double Patenting Rejection:

The Office Action rejected claims 1-54 under the judiciary created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-55 of co-pending Application No. 09/693,297. A terminal disclaimer to obviate the double patenting rejection has been filed along with this response. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests removal of the double patenting rejection of claims 1-54.

Section 103(a) Rejection:

The Office Action rejected claims 1-9, 11-15, 19-27, 29-33, 37-47 and 49-51 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roberts et al. (U.S. Patent 6,792,605) (hereinafter “Roberts”) in view of Kotola et al. (U.S. Patent 6,321,257) (hereinafter “Kotola”). Applicants traverse the rejection of claims 1-9, 11-15, 19-27, 29-33, 37-47 and 49-51 for at least the following reasons.

Regarding claim 1, contrary to the Examiner’s assertion, Roberts in view of Kotola fails to teach or suggest a client device forming a direct point-to-point communication link with a service device; the client device directly requesting to the service device a document that describes an interface to access a service provided by the service device; the client device receiving the document directly from the service device wherein said document comprises information describing how to access the service; wherein said requesting and said receiving are performed over said direct point-to-point communication link; and the client device using the information from said document to access the service. Instead, Roberts teaches a method for accessing and using web

services via a web services engine and a web services architecture. When a request for data or services is received, appropriate services are invoked by the web services engine using service drivers associated with each service (Roberts, abstract). The Examiner cites column 8, lines 29-47 of Roberts that describes input and output interfaces to Roberts' web services. Each of Roberts' web services includes a definition of input and output schemas for accessing the service. However, the input and output schemas described by Roberts at the Examiner's cited passage are only received and used by Roberts' web services engine. According to Roberts, web services engine 101 receives a request via HTTP interface 100. Web services engine 101 consults web services directory 102 to determine an appropriate web service to process the request. Web services engine 101 loads the web service and passes any input parameters associated with the request. Web services in Roberts' system return responses and results to web services engine 101. Web services engine 101 then converts the response into a reply to the HTTP request and provides it to the requester. (See: Roberts, FIG. 1, and column 5, lines 12 – 20).

The cited art fails to teach or suggest a client device requesting a document that describes an interface to access a service. Instead, as noted above, a client in Roberts' system issues a service request to web services engine 101 that takes care of locating, loading and executing a web service to process the request, responses are send back to web services engine 101 and are then included in a response from web services engine 101 to the requesting client. The client (in Roberts' system) clearly does not request a document that describes an interface to access a service. Instead, the client sends a service request to a web services engine that takes care of find and accessing an appropriate web service.

Additionally, the cited art fails to teach or suggest the client device receiving the document, wherein the document comprises information describing how to access the service. In contrast, as noted above, a client in Roberts' system relies upon web services engine 101 to know how to access web services. Thus, Roberts' system does not include a client receiving a document that includes information describing how to access a service. Instead, Roberts' client sends a service request to web services engine 101 and

waits for a response without requesting or receiving any document that includes information describing how to access a service.

The cited art also fails to teach or suggest the client device using the information from said document to access the service. Instead, as discussed above, a client in Roberts' system relies completely on web services engine 101 to access and interact with web services. Furthermore, since as noted above, clients in Roberts' system do not request or receive a document that describes an interface to access a service, Roberts' clients also do not use information from such a document to access a service. Instead, web services engine 101 loads appropriate web services and package responses from web services into responses to requesting client. Thus, Roberts' clients are completely shielded from the details of the how to access and interact with web services. This means that Roberts actually teaches away from a client device receiving a document that comprises information describing how to access a service and using the information from the document to access the service.

Kotola teaches a method of accessing a data network in a digital mobile communication system providing short message service. Mobile stations send short messages identifying a web page to a short message service center that has access to the Internet. The short message service center retrieves the web page and converts relevant parts of the web page into short messages to be delivered back to the mobile station. (See: Kotola, FIG. 1 and column 2, lines 18-38). Thus, clients (mobile stations in Kotola) rely upon the short message service center to communicate with and translate response from web pages. Obviously, Kotola does not overcome any deficiencies of Roberts regarding a client requesting, receiving and using a document describing an interface to access a service.

Further in regard to claim 1, the cited art does not teach or suggest the client device forming a direct point-to-point communication link with a service device, wherein the requesting and the receiving are performed over said direct point-to-point communication link. The Examiner admits that Roberts fails to teach a client device

forming a direct point-to-point communication link with a service device, but cites Kotola, column 4, lines 39-42. However, Kotola, at the Examiner's cited passage explicitly **teaches away** from the use of a direct point-to-point communication link between a client device and a service device. Specifically, Kotola teaches, "short message service refers to the transfer of a short text message between a mobile station and a special short message service unit *without the need to set up a point-to-point connection*" (Kotola, column 4, lines 41-44). Thus, Kotola clearly fails to teach or suggest a method for accessing a service using a direct point-to-point link, as asserted by the Examiner.

In light of the above remarks, it is clear that the Examiner's proposed combination of Roberts and Kotola fails to teach or suggest a client device forming a direct point-to-point communication link with a service device; the client device directly requesting to the service device a document that describes an interface to access a service provided by the service device; the client device receiving the document directly from the service device wherein said document comprises information describing how to access the service; and the client device using the information from said document to access the service. Accordingly, Applicants assert that the rejection of claim 1 is not supported by the cited art and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 1 apply to claims 19, 37, 38 and 39.

Regarding claim 2, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, Roberts in view of Kotola fails to teach or suggest the client sending an advertisement request message for the service to the service device over the direct point-to-point communication link, wherein the advertisement request message is in a data representation language. The Examiner again cites column 8, lines 29-47 of Roberts that describes the use of input and output communication schemas for Roberts' web services. However, the cited passage does not mention anything regarding a client sending an advertisement request message in a data representation language. As discussed above regarding claim 1, a client in Roberts' system issues a service request in HTTP, not an advertisement request message in a data representation language, to a web services engine that locates and executes a

web service to process the service request. The cited passage of Roberts describes the use of XML for describing the input and output parameters for web services, but is completely silent regarding advertisement request messages in a data representation language. The Examiner does not rely upon Kotola, and Kotola is silent about a client sending an advertisement request message in a data representation language.

Roberts and Kotola, whether alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest the client sending an advertisement request message for the service to the service device over the direct point-to-point communication link, wherein the advertisement request message is in a data representation language. Therefore, the rejection of claim 2 is not supported by the prior art and removal thereof is respectfully requested. Similar arguments as presented above regarding claim 2 also apply to claims 20 and 40.

Regarding claim 3, Robert in view of Kotola does not teach or suggest the client sending an advertisement request message for the service to the service device over the direct point-to-point communication link, wherein the advertisement request message is in a data representation language, and wherein the data representation language is eXtensible Markup Language (XML). The Examiner cites column 8, lines 29-47 of Roberts that, as mentioned above, describes the input and output communication schemas for Roberts' web services. However, Roberts does not mention, at the cited portion or elsewhere, a client sending an advertisement request message in XML. As discussed above, Roberts in view of Kotola fails to teach or suggest a client sending an advertisement request message at all. The Examiner's cited passage of Roberts mentions XML for defining the input and output parameters of web services, but says nothing regarding using XML for advertisement request messages.

Thus, the rejection of claim 3 is not supported by the prior art and removal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 3 also apply to claims 21 and 41.

Regarding claim 4, Roberts in view of Kotola fails to teach or suggest wherein the document comprises a service advertisement for the service, wherein the service advertisement comprises a schema specifying an interface to at least a portion of the service, contrary to the Examiner's assertion. The Examiner cites the portion of Roberts (column 8, lines 28-47) that describes the input and output interfaces to Roberts' web services. Each of Roberts' web services includes a definition of input and output schemas for accessing the service. However, the input and output schemas described by Roberts at the Examiner's cited passage are only received and used by Roberts' web services engine. Roberts does not mention any service advertisements comprising schemas specifying interfaces to services.

As discussed above regarding claim 1, a client in Roberts' system does not request or receive a document that describes an interface for accessing a service. Furthermore, clients in Roberts' system do not receive documents including service advertisements that comprise schemas specifying interfaces to services. Instead, clients in Roberts' system rely upon web services engine 101 to access web services on the client's behalf and to package any results from the web service into a response to the client. Because Roberts' clients rely upon web services engine 101 to locate, execute, and interact with web services on a client's behalf, there is no need or benefit to a client receiving a service advertisement comprising a schema specifying an interface to at least a portion of a service.

Thus, the rejection of claim 4 is not supported by the prior art and removal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 4 also apply to claims 22 and 42.

Regarding claim 5, Roberts in view of Kotola fails to teach or suggest wherein said schema is an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) schema defining XML messages for a client on the client device to send to the service and the service to send to the client in order for the client to access capabilities of the service. The Examiner cites column 8, lines 29-47 of Roberts, discussed above regarding the rejections of claims 1-4. As noted

above, the XML schemas described by Roberts are only used by Roberts' web services engine 101. Roberts does not describe XML schemas being received by a client in service advertisements. The only XML schemas in Roberts' system are used by web services engine 101 and are not transmitted to a client in any form and certainly not in service advertisements in documents requested by the client.

Thus, the rejection of claim 5 is not supported by the prior art and removal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 5 also apply to claims 23 and 43.

The Office Action rejected claims 10, 28 and 48 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roberts in view of Kotola in further view of Schuster et al. (U.S. Patent 6,795,429) (hereinafter "Schuster"). Applicants traverse this rejection. Schuster teaches a system for associating notes to a call with a portable information device. In Schuster's system, a PDA or other portable device is connected to a telephony device via a point-to-point link. (Schuster, Abstract, FIG. 1, and column 4, lines 55-65). However, the teachings of Schuster cannot be combined with the teachings of Roberts in view of Kotola, as suggested by the Examiner. As discussed above, Kotola teaches away from using a direct point-to-point communications link by using a short message service instead. Modifying the teachings of Kotola, which the Examiner combines with Roberts' teachings, to use a direct point-to-point communications link, as taught by Schuster, would be counter to the direct teachings of Kotola.

Additionally, the arguments presented above regarding the rejection of claim 1 also apply to the rejection of claim 10. Schuster has nothing to do with a client requesting, receiving and using a document describing an interface to access a service and thus Schuster fails to overcome any of the deficiencies of either Roberts or Kotola.

Thus, the rejection of claim 10 is not supported by the prior art and removal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 10 also apply to claims 28 and 48.

The Office Action also rejected claims 16-18, 34-36 and 52-54 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roberts in view of Kotola in further view of Bell (U.S. Patent 6,405,027). Regarding claim 16, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, Roberts in view of Kotola in further view of Bell fails to teach or suggest the client device making the document available to other devices over the transport connection.

Bell teaches a system for implementing a group telephony call including multiple wireless devices, preferably Bluetooth enabled, by combining speech signals carried by the various communication links. Bell is concerned with implementing group telephony calls via a Bluetooth piconet. Bell is not concerned with, nor does Bell teach anything regarding, a client making a document, which describes an interface for accessing a service, available to other device over a transport connection. Instead, Bell teaches combining the voice signals from various devices connected via wireless links into a single group call.

The Examiner cites a portion of Bell (column 2, line 64 – column 3, line 46) that describes how the various devices in Bell's system communicate voice data over wireless connections and how one device acts as the master of a single Bluetooth piconet including the other devices. Nowhere does Bell mention anything about one device making a document, which describes an interface for accessing a service, available to other devices. The rejection of claim 16 is not supported by the prior art and removal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 16 also apply to claims 34 and 52.

Applicants also assert that numerous ones of the dependent claims recite further distinctions over the cited art. However, since the independent claims have been shown to be patentably distinct, a further discussion of the dependent claims is not necessary at this time.

CONCLUSION

Applicants submit the application is in condition for allowance, and notice to that effect is respectfully requested.

If any extension of time (under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136) is necessary to prevent the above referenced application from becoming abandoned, Applicants hereby petition for such extension. If any fees are due, the Commissioner is authorized to charge said fees to Meyertons, Hood, Kivlin, Kowert, & Goetzel, P.C. Deposit Account No. 501505/5181-72300/RCK.

Also enclosed herewith are the following items:

- Return Receipt Postcard
- Petition for Extension of Time
- Notice of Change of Address
- Fee Authorization Form authorizing a deposit account debit in the amount of \$ for fees ().
- Terminal Disclaimer
- Information Disclosure Statement, Form PTO-1449 and reference F1

Respectfully submitted,



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